

# COUNTY PROFILES

## Socio-Economic Characteristics



### Montgomery County

State of New York  
Hugh L. Carey, Governor  
Department of Labor  
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner of Labor

DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

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COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

SPRING 1982

New York State Department of Labor  
Division of Research and Statistics  
Bureau of Labor Market Information

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

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## INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

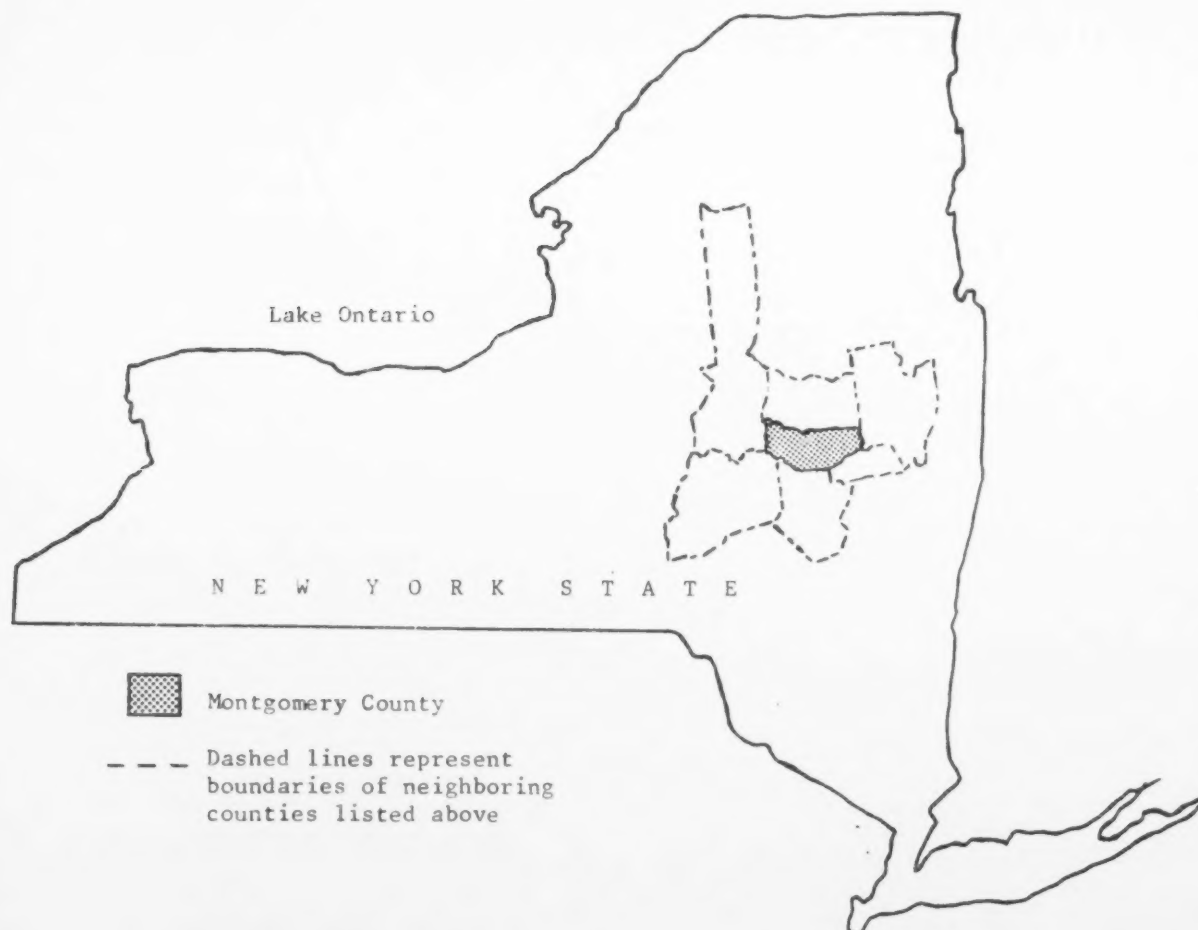
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele  
Principal Economist

## I. Geographic Highlights

Montgomery County is located in eastern New York State approximately 20 miles northwest of the City of Albany. It is bordered by Fulton, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Otsego, and Herkimer counties. (See Map 1.)

Map 1. County Location  
Montgomery County



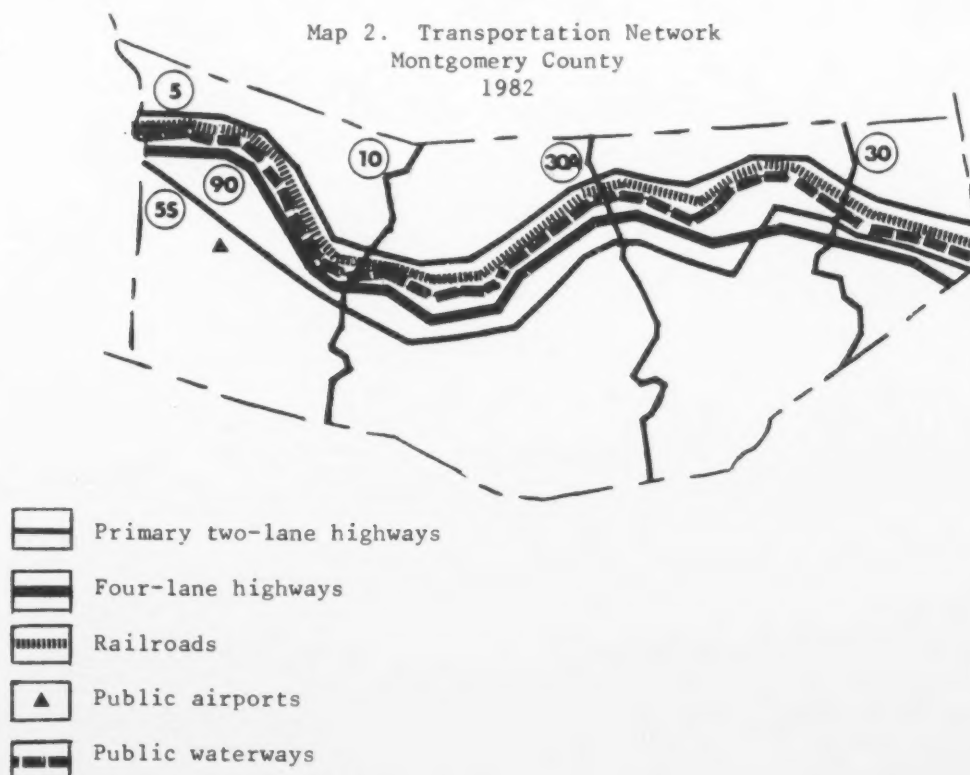
## Transportation Facilities

Highways--Montgomery County's network of highways interconnects the populated areas in the County and provides convenient routes to commercial and employment centers in neighboring counties. The New York State Thruway, a controlled access toll highway (motorists may enter or exit at interchanges at Amsterdam, Fultonville, and Canajoharie), passes through the midsection of the County providing an excellent 4-lane link to areas east and west of the County. Routes 5 and 5S serve local east-west traffic as well as through traffic. Routes 10, 30, and 30A are the primary highways running north and south. See Map 2.)

Rail--Rail lines are operated in Montgomery County by the Consolidated Rail Corporation (Conrail) and the Fonda, Johnstown and Gloversville railways and freight stops are made at Amsterdam and Fonda. Passengers may board AMTRAK in Amsterdam.

Air Transportation--Montgomery has one public airport capable of serving small private or commercial aircraft. This is the Nellis Airport near Fort Plain. While the County doesn't have facilities to serve large commercial airlines, these services are available at the nearby Albany County Airport.

Waterways--Mohawk River, a link in the New York State Barge Canal System, flows west to east through the County and connects it to the statewide system of waterways.



#### Land Characteristics

The Mohawk River Valley is the dominant geological feature in the County and was a major influence in its early development. Much of the land is suitable for agriculture, 52.1 percent of the land was used for this purpose in 1968. Montgomery County is generally more rural than the State as a whole. As Table 1 indicates, only 2.0 percent of its land was devoted to residential, commercial, or industrial use in 1968 while 4.1 percent of the land statewide was put to this use.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

1968

| Category of use                      | Montgomery<br>County | New York<br>State |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Total surface area<br>(square miles) | 408.4                | 49,374.4          |
| Active agriculture                   | 52.1                 | 21.9              |
| Woodlands, forest                    | 15.6                 | 37.1              |
| Woodlands, brushlands                | 17.1                 | 17.6              |
| Wet lands                            | 0.8                  | 4.2               |
| Water                                | 0.4                  | 4.6               |
| Residential high density             | 0.3                  | 0.7               |
| Residential medium density           | 0.6                  | 1.3               |
| Residential low and other            | 0.7                  | 1.4               |
| Commercial                           | 0.3                  | 0.4               |
| Industrial                           | 0.1                  | 0.3               |
| Extractive                           | 0.2                  | 0.4               |
| Public, semi-public                  | 0.5                  | 1.1               |
| Outdoor recreation                   | 0.2                  | 1.2               |
| Transportation                       | 1.5                  | 0.5               |
| Inactive or under construction       | 9.6                  | 6.7               |

NOTE: Columns may not add to 100.0 percent due to rounding.

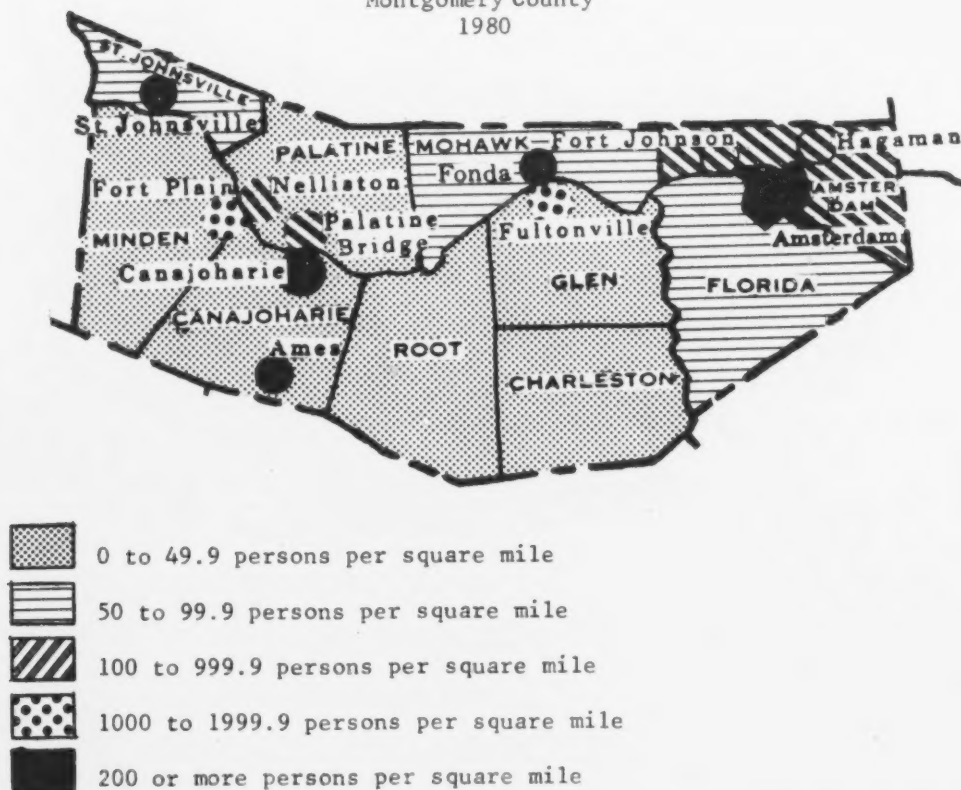
SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

## II. Population Trends and Characteristics

### Population Trends

The 1980 census count for Montgomery County was 53,439. The population density of 130.8 persons per square mile was far below the State average of 356 residents per square mile and ranked 29th among the 62 counties in the State. Population densities in the County ranged from a high of 3,645.3 persons per square mile in the City of Amsterdam to a low of 22.7 persons per square mile in the Town of Charleston. In general, population densities were greatest adjoining major highways within the Mohawk Valley. Map 3 illustrates the pattern of population densities in Montgomery County, by town, for 1980.

Map 3. Population Densities  
By County Subdivisions  
Montgomery County  
1980



NOTE: Village densities were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town population densities.

From 1900 to 1980, Montgomery County's population increased by only 12.5 percent while New York State's grew by 141.5 percent. Census figures indicate that the County population peaked around 1930, remained relatively constant through 1950, and then gradually declined to 1980. Graph 1 illustrates Montgomery County's population trends and Tables 2 and 3 present population levels and growth rates--by decade--from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Montgomery County.

GRAPH 1

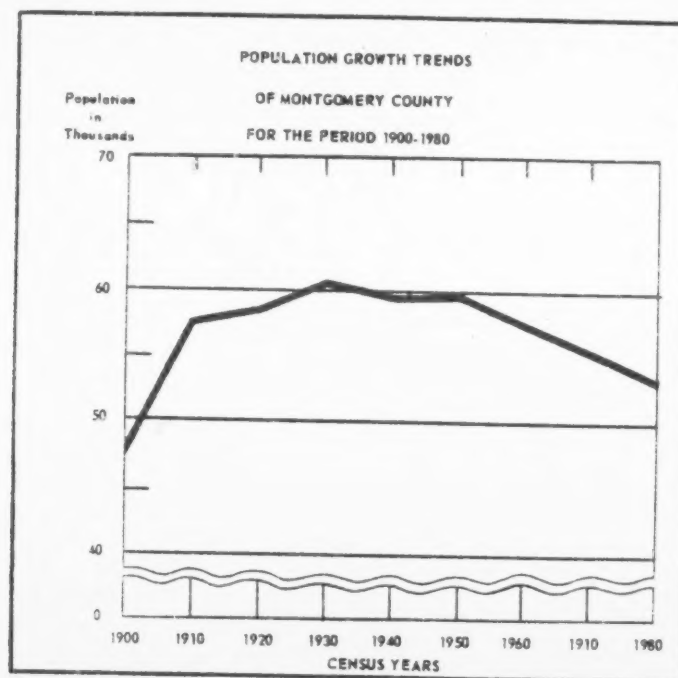


Table 2. DECENNIAL POPULATION COUNTS  
NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1900-1980

| Census year | New York State | Montgomery County |
|-------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 1900        | 7,268,894      | 47,488            |
| 1910        | 9,113,614      | 57,567            |
| 1920        | 10,385,227     | 57,928            |
| 1930        | 12,588,066     | 60,076            |
| 1940        | 13,479,142     | 59,142            |
| 1950        | 14,830,192     | 59,594            |
| 1960        | 16,782,304     | 57,240            |
| 1970        | 18,241,266     | 55,883            |
| 1980        | 17,557,288     | 53,439            |

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE  
NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1900-1980

| Decade    | New York State | Montgomery<br>County |
|-----------|----------------|----------------------|
| 1900-1910 | 25.4           | 21.2                 |
| 1910-1920 | 14.0           | 0.6                  |
| 1920-1930 | 21.2           | 3.7                  |
| 1930-1940 | 7.1            | -1.6                 |
| 1940-1950 | 10.0           | 0.8                  |
| 1950-1960 | 13.2           | -4.0                 |
| 1960-1970 | 8.7            | -2.4                 |
| 1970-1980 | -3.8           | -4.5                 |
| 1900-1980 | 141.5          | 12.5                 |

SOURCES: U.S. Census of Population: 1920, Vol. I, Table 50; U.S. Census of Population: 1930, Vol. III, Part 2, Tables 1 and 13; U.S. Census of Population: 1940, Vol. II, Part 5, Tables 3 and 21; U.S. Census of Population: 1950, P-B32, Tables 10 and 42; U.S. Census of Population: 1960, PC(1)-34A, Tables 1 and 6; and PC(1)-1A, Tables 2 and 10; U.S. Census of Population: 1970, PC(VI)-1 (advance report), Table 1; and PC(1)-A34, Table 9; 1980 Census of Population and Housing PHC 80-V-34 (advance report), Table 1.

Montgomery County's total population declined by 10.3 percent between 1950 and 1980. However, rates of population change for towns and villages within the County varied considerably in both magnitude and direction during the same 30-year period. For example, the Town of Charleston grew by 76.2 percent, but the City of Amsterdam declined by 32.2 percent. Tables 4 and 5 present census population counts and growth rates for Montgomery County subdivisions in 1950, 1960, 1970, and 1980.

Table 4. POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980

| Place or town                     | 1950    | 1960    | 1970    | 1980    |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <u>Places 10,000 and over</u>     |         |         |         |         |
| Amsterdam City*                   | 32,240  | 28,772  | 25,524  | 21,872  |
| <u>Places 2,500-9,999</u>         |         |         |         |         |
| Fort Plain Village                | 2,935   | 2,809   | 2,809   | 2,555   |
| <u>Places under 2,500</u>         |         |         |         |         |
| Ames Village                      | 193     | 162     | 198     | 224     |
| Canajoharie Village               | 2,761   | 2,681   | 2,686   | 2,412   |
| Fonda Village                     | 1,026   | 1,004   | 1,120   | 1,006   |
| Fort Johnson Village              | 930     | 876     | 711     | 646     |
| Fultonville Village               | 840     | 815     | 812     | 777     |
| Hagaman Village                   | 1,114   | 1,292   | 1,410   | 1,331   |
| Nelliston Village                 | 693     | 729     | 716     | 691     |
| Palatine Bridge Village           | 592     | 578     | 601     | 604     |
| St. Johnsonville Village*         | 2,210   | 2,196   | 2,089   | 1,974   |
| Tribes Hill (unincorporated)      | n.a.    | n.a.    | 1,184   | n.a.    |
| <u>Towns</u>                      |         |         |         |         |
| Amsterdam Town*                   | 4,698   | 5,400   | 5,795   | 5,721   |
| (Fort Johnson Village)            | (930)   | (876)   | (711)   | (646)   |
| (Hagaman Village)                 | (1,114) | (1,292) | (1,410) | (1,331) |
| (Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part) | n.a.    | n.a.    | (216)   | n.a.    |
| Canajoharie Town                  | 4,294   | 4,233   | 4,319   | 4,140   |
| (Ames Village)                    | (193)   | (162)   | (198)   | (224)   |
| (Canajoharie Village)             | (2,761) | (2,681) | (2,686) | (2,412) |
| (Fort Plain Village-part)         | (9)     | n.a.    | (6)     | (7)     |
| Charleston Town                   | 575     | 546     | 658     | 1,013   |
| Florida Town                      | 2,032   | 2,168   | 2,283   | 2,578   |
| Glen Town                         | 1,742   | 1,734   | 1,797   | 1,893   |
| (Fultonville Village)             | (840)   | (815)   | (812)   | (777)   |
| Minden Town                       | 4,656   | 4,560   | 4,691   | 4,743   |
| (Fort Plain Village-part)         | (2,926) | (2,809) | (2,803) | (2,548) |
| Mohawk Town                       | 2,680   | 3,070   | 3,677   | 3,795   |
| (Fonda Village)                   | (1,026) | (1,004) | (1,120) | (1,006) |
| (Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part) | n.a.    | n.a.    | (968)   | n.a.    |
| Palatine Town                     | 2,529   | 2,556   | 2,711   | 2,819   |
| (Nelliston Village)               | (693)   | (729)   | (716)   | (691)   |
| (Palatine Bridge Village)         | (592)   | (578)   | (601)   | (604)   |
| Root Town                         | 1,214   | 1,243   | 1,513   | 1,801   |
| St. Johnsville Town *             | 2,934   | 2,958   | 2,915   | 3,064   |
| (St. Johnsville Village)*         | (2,210) | (2,196) | (2,089) | (1,974) |
| TOTAL: Montgomery County          | 59,594  | 57,240  | 55,883  | 53,439  |

n.a. = not available.

\* Annexations: Part of Amsterdam Town annexed by Amsterdam City; Part of St. Johnsville Town annexed by St. Johnsville Village.

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1950-1980

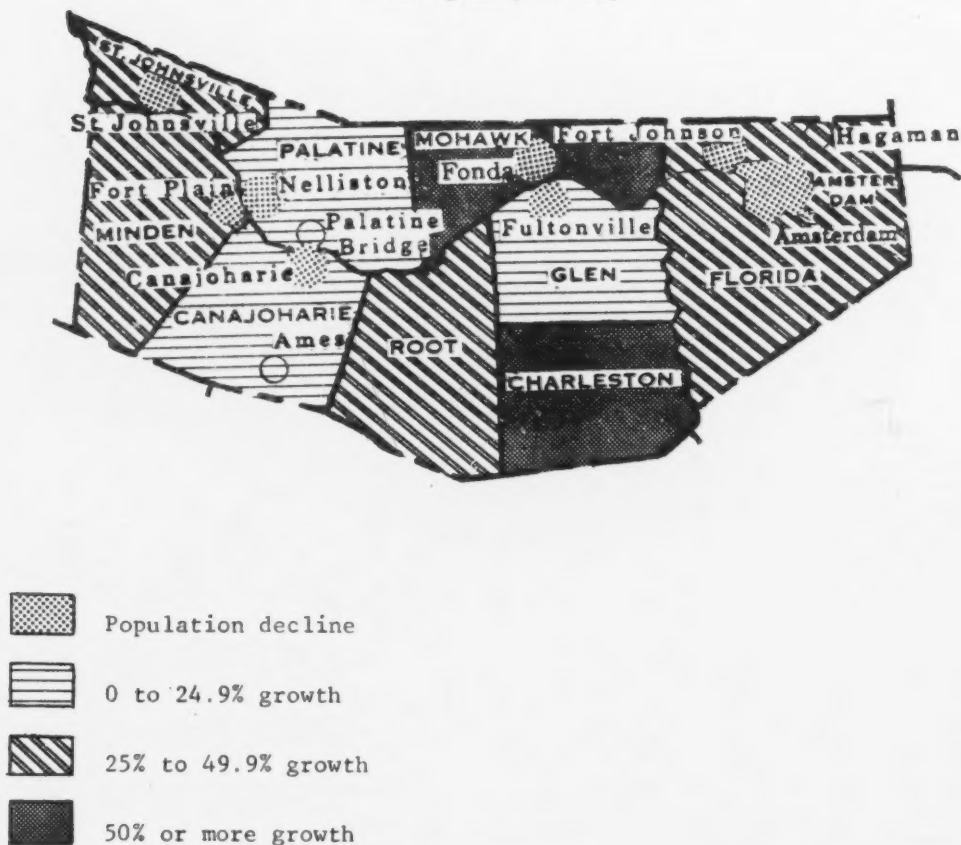
| Place or town                     | 1950-1960 | 1960-1970 | 1970-1980 | 1950-1980 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| <u>Places 10,000 and over</u>     |           |           |           |           |
| Amsterdam City*                   | -10.8     | -11.3     | -14.3     | -32.2     |
| <u>Places 2,500-9,999</u>         |           |           |           |           |
| Fort Plain Village                | -4.3      | 0.0       | -9.0      | -12.9     |
| <u>Places under 2,500</u>         |           |           |           |           |
| Ames Village                      | -16.1     | 22.2      | 13.1      | 16.1      |
| Canajoharie Village               | -2.9      | 0.2       | -10.2     | -12.6     |
| Fonda Village                     | -2.1      | 11.6      | -10.2     | -1.9      |
| Fort Johnson Village              | -5.8      | -18.8     | -9.1      | -30.5     |
| Fultonville Village               | -3.0      | -0.4      | -4.3      | -7.5      |
| Hagaman Village                   | 16.0      | 9.1       | -5.6      | 19.5      |
| Nelliston Village                 | 5.2       | -1.8      | -3.5      | -0.3      |
| Palatine Bridge Village           | -2.4      | 4.0       | 0.5       | 2.0       |
| St. Johnsonville Village*         | -0.6      | -4.9      | -5.5      | -10.7     |
| Tribes Hill (unincorporated)      | n.a.      | n.a.      | n.a.      | n.a.      |
| <u>Towns</u>                      |           |           |           |           |
| Amsterdam Town*                   | 14.9      | 7.3       | -1.3      | 21.8      |
| (Fort Johnson Village)            | (-5.8)    | (-18.8)   | (-9.1)    | (-30.5)   |
| (Hagaman Village)                 | (16.0)    | (9.1)     | (-5.6)    | (19.5)    |
| (Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part) | n.a.      | n.a.      | n.a.      | n.a.      |
| Canajoharie Town                  | -1.4      | 2.0       | -4.1      | -3.6      |
| (Ames Village)                    | (-16.1)   | (22.2)    | (13.1)    | (16.1)    |
| (Canajoharie Village)             | (-2.9)    | (0.2)     | (-10.2)   | (-12.6)   |
| (Fort Plain Village-part)         | n.a.      | n.a.      | (16.7)    | (-22.2)   |
| Charleston Town                   | -5.0      | 20.5      | 54.0      | 76.2      |
| Florida Town                      | 6.7       | 5.3       | 12.9      | 26.9      |
| Glen Town                         | -0.5      | 3.6       | 5.3       | 8.7       |
| (Fultonville Village)             | (-3.0)    | (-0.4)    | (-4.3)    | (-7.5)    |
| Minden Town                       | -2.1      | 2.9       | 1.1       | 1.9       |
| (Fort Plain Village-part)         | (-4.0)    | (-0.2)    | (-9.1)    | (-12.9)   |
| Mohawk Town                       | 14.6      | 19.8      | 3.2       | 41.6      |
| (Fonda Village)                   | (-2.1)    | (11.6)    | (-10.2)   | (-1.9)    |
| (Tribes Hill-unincorporated-part) | n.a.      | n.a.      | n.a.      | n.a.      |
| Palatine Town                     | 1.1       | 6.1       | 4.0       | 11.5      |
| (Nelliston Village)               | (5.2)     | (-1.8)    | (-3.5)    | (-0.3)    |
| (Palatine Bridge Village)         | (-2.4)    | (4.0)     | (0.5)     | (2.0)     |
| Root Town                         | 2.4       | 21.7      | 19.0      | 48.4      |
| St. Johnsville Town*              | 0.8       | -1.5      | 5.1       | 4.4       |
| (St. Johnsville Village)*         | (-0.6)    | (-4.9)    | (-5.5)    | (-10.7)   |
| TOTAL: Montgomery County          | -4.0      | -2.4      | -4.4      | -10.3     |

n.a. = not available.

\*Annexations: Part of Amsterdam Town annexed by Amsterdam City; Part of St. Johnsville Town annexed by St. Johnsville Village.

During the period 1950 to 1980, Montgomery County's population became more rural. In 1950, individuals living outside of city or village limits comprised 23.6 percent of the County population, but by 1980, rural residents comprised 36.1 percent of the total. This change resulted from the loss of 11,397 persons in the City of Amsterdam and certain villages in the County combined with an increase of 5,242 persons in the areas outside the villages. Map 4 shows that as the population decreased in the City of Amsterdam and most villages it increased in all areas outside of the villages in Montgomery County.

Map 4. Population Growth Trends  
from 1950 to 1980  
By County Subdivisions  
Montgomery County



**NOTE:** Village growth trends were isolated from towns to compute balance-of-town growth rates.

## Population Characteristics

Contrary to State and national trends, the median age of Montgomery County residents was lower in 1980 than in 1970. The County's median age dropped from 36.3 years in 1970 to 34.8 years in 1980 while the State median age increased from 30.3 to 31.9 years. Youth 15 years of age or less accounted for 26.4 percent of the County population in 1970 but by 1980 the age group had declined to 22.7 percent of the total. A corresponding increase occurred in most other age groups. Of particular importance to the local economy was a jump in the number of persons 25 to 44 years of age since this group accounts for the bulk of large purchases and is a very productive component of the labor force. (See Graph 2.)

Table 6 presents the distribution by age and sex for Montgomery County's population in 1980.

GRAPH 2  
COMPARATIVE AGE DISTRIBUTIONS

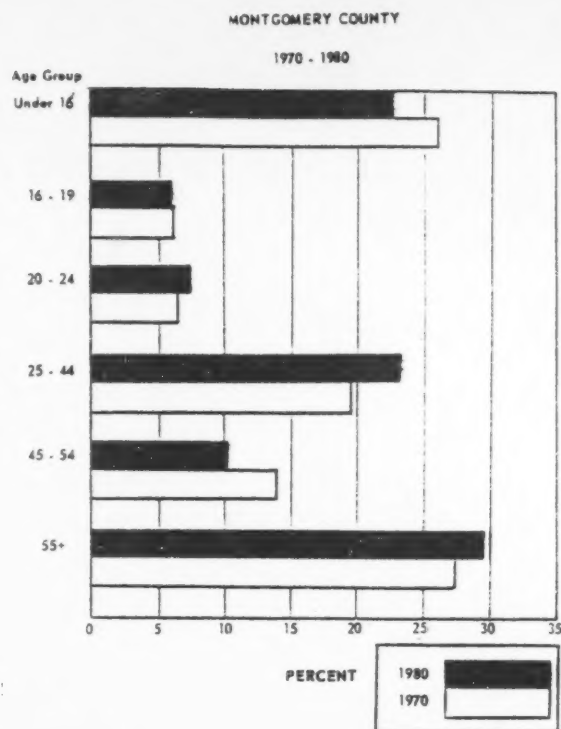


Table 6. POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1980

| Age group          | Total  |         | Male   |         | Female |         |
|--------------------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|
|                    | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| 15 or younger      | 12,111 | 22.7    | 6,229  | 24.4    | 5,882  | 21.1    |
| 16-19 years        | 3,400  | 6.3     | 1,727  | 6.8     | 1,673  | 6.0     |
| 20-21 years        | 1,494  | 2.8     | 703    | 2.8     | 791    | 2.8     |
| 22-29 years        | 6,227  | 11.7    | 3,153  | 12.3    | 3,074  | 11.0    |
| 30-44 years        | 8,764  | 16.4    | 4,331  | 17.0    | 4,433  | 15.9    |
| 45-54 years        | 5,547  | 10.4    | 2,588  | 10.1    | 2,959  | 10.6    |
| 55-64 years        | 6,806  | 12.7    | 3,177  | 12.4    | 3,629  | 13.0    |
| 65 and older       |        |         |        |         |        |         |
| TOTAL              | 53,439 | 100.0   | 25,532 | 100.0   | 27,907 | 100.0   |
| Median age (years) | Total  |         | Male   |         | Female |         |
| County             | 34.8   |         | 32.6   |         | 37.7   |         |
| State              | 31.9   |         | 30.3   |         | 33.4   |         |
| Sex distribution   |        |         |        |         |        |         |
| Percent of total   |        |         |        |         |        |         |
| County             | 100.0  |         | 47.8   |         | 52.2   |         |
| State              | 100.0  |         | 47.5   |         | 52.5   |         |

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

In 1980, Montgomery County's population was 98.1 percent white, 0.5 percent black, 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut., 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander, and 1.1 percent "other" races. In addition, 3.0 percent of County residents also categorized themselves as of Spanish origin. Nearly 80 percent of all minorities and 88 percent of persons of Spanish origin in the County live in the City of Amsterdam. Table 7 presents the 1980 racial distribution of Montgomery County residents by County subdivisions.

Table 7. POPULATION BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS  
1980

| Location                        | Total   | Race    |       |                                 |                            |       | Spanish origin |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|-------|---------------------------------|----------------------------|-------|----------------|
|                                 |         | White   | Black | American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut. | Asian and Pacific Islander | Other |                |
| Montgomery County               | 53,439  | 52,424  | 262   | 65                              | 107                        | 581   | 1,590          |
| Amsterdam City                  | 21,872  | 21,065  | 202   | 24                              | 48                         | 533   | 1,402          |
| Amsterdam Town                  | 5,721   | 5,675   | 7     | 1                               | 18                         | 20    | 53             |
| (Fort Johnson Village)          | (646)   | (644)   | -     | -                               | (1)                        | (1)   | (11)           |
| (Hagaman Village)               | (1,331) | (1,325) | -     | (1)                             | (4)                        | (1)   | (6)            |
| Canajoharie Town                | 4,140   | 4,110   | 14    | 12                              | 1                          | 3     | 12             |
| (Ames Village)                  | (224)   | (224)   | -     | -                               | -                          | -     | -              |
| (Canajoharie Village)           | (2,412) | (2,393) | (12)  | (3)                             | (1)                        | (3)   | (8)            |
| Fort Plain Village (part)       | (7)     | (7)     | -     | -                               | -                          | -     | -              |
| Charleston Town                 | 1,013   | 1,003   | 9     | -                               | 1                          | -     | 5              |
| Florida Town                    | 2,578   | 2,560   | 10    | 1                               | 6                          | 1     | 23             |
| Glen Town                       | 1,893   | 1,890   | 1     | -                               | 2                          | -     | 13             |
| (Fultonville Village)           | (777)   | (776)   | (1)   | -                               | -                          | -     | (9)            |
| Minden Town                     | 4,743   | 4,707   | 1     | 14                              | 7                          | 14    | 44             |
| (Fort Plain Village-part)       | (2,548) | (2,522) | (1)   | (12)                            | (2)                        | (11)  | (38)           |
| St. Johnsville Village (part)   | 45      | 45      | -     | -                               | -                          | -     | -              |
| Mohawk Town                     | 3,795   | 3,775   | 12    | 2                               | 2                          | 4     | 10             |
| (Fonda Village)                 | (1,006) | (994)   | (8)   | (1)                             | (1)                        | (2)   | (4)            |
| Palatine Town                   | 2,819   | 2,794   | 2     | 5                               | 13                         | 5     | 7              |
| (Nelliston Village)             | (691)   | (684)   | -     | (3)                             | (3)                        | (1)   | (3)            |
| (Palatine Bridge Village)       | (604)   | (602)   | -     | -                               | (2)                        | -     | -              |
| Root Town                       | 1,801   | 1,794   | 2     | 2                               | 2                          | 1     | 5              |
| St. Johnsville Town             | 3,064   | 3,051   | 2     | 4                               | 7                          | -     | 16             |
| (St. Johnsville Village - part) | (1,974) | (1,962) | (2)   | (3)                             | (7)                        | -     | (12)           |

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 census counts of population by race and by Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black, and "other" races. For further definition see the "Glossary of Terms Used in This Report."

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report PHC 80-V-34.

In 1980, Montgomery County's nonwhite population was generally younger than its white population. Fully 40.5 percent of the 1,015 nonwhites were 17 years of age or younger. Among white, however, only 25.8 percent were 17 years of age or younger. The Spanish origin segment, which includes both whites and nonwhites, was noteworthy; 43.8 percent were 17 years of age or younger. Table 8 presents the age distribution of the 1980 population of Montgomery County by race/ethnicity.

Table 8. AGE DISTRIBUTION BY RACE/ETHNICITY  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1980

| Race/ethnicity                     | Total  | Age (years)  |        |        |       |
|------------------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|--------|-------|
|                                    |        | 4 or younger | 5-17   | 18-64  | 65+   |
| Total                              | 53,439 | 3,309        | 10,641 | 30,399 | 9,090 |
| White                              | 52,424 | 3,189        | 10,350 | 29,857 | 9,028 |
| Black                              | 262    | 36           | 62     | 137    | 27    |
| American Indian,<br>Eskimo, Aleut. | 65     | 7            | 17     | 39     | 2     |
| Asian or Pacific<br>Islander       | 107    | 10           | 32     | 58     | 7     |
| Other                              | 581    | 67           | 180    | 308    | 26    |
| Spanish origin                     | 1,590  | 196          | 500    | 829    | 65    |
| White                              | 1,127  | 129          | 320    | 531    | 47    |
| Black                              | 68     | 11           | 18     | 37     | 2     |

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Characteristics of People and Housing prepared by the New York State Data Center, New York State Department of Commerce.

### III. The Labor Market in Montgomery County

#### Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population, worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

#### The Broader Labor Market for Montgomery County

A local labor market is an economically integrated area in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residence. Labor market areas (LMA's) are a function of the proximity of labor to jobs, area size, economic base, transportation lines and incomes.

The Albany-Schenectady-Troy five-county labor area is an example of an LMA. It is defined as Albany, Montgomery, Rensselaer, Saratoga and Schenectady counties. The cities of Albany, Schenectady and Troy, the population and industrial centers are in Albany, Schenectady and Rensselaer counties, respectively.

The interaction of the resident labor force in Montgomery County with the broader job market can be seen from data on the daily commutation of workers from their county of residence to the county where they work. Table 9 indicates the magnitude and direction of commuting patterns for Montgomery County in 1970.

Table 9. PLACE OF WORK FOR COMMUTERS TO AND FROM MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1970

| Commutation                                           | Number |
|-------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| Live and work in Montgomery County                    | 16,435 |
| Live in Montgomery County, work outside of the County | 5,601  |
| Albany County                                         | 1,273  |
| Fulton County                                         | 659    |
| Herkimer County                                       | 295    |
| Schenectady County                                    | 2,766  |
| Elsewhere                                             | 608    |
| Work in Montgomery County, live outside of the County | 3,189  |
| Fulton                                                | 1,899  |
| Schenectady                                           | 331    |
| Elsewhere                                             | 959    |

SOURCE: Commutation in New York State, 1960 and 1970, "Labor Research Report No. 10, 1974, New York State Department of Labor."

In 1970, about 16,400 persons lived and worked in Montgomery County. Just over 5,600 persons left their residence in Montgomery County to work outside the County. By far, most of these persons commuted to jobs in Albany and Schenectady counties. Montgomery County is part of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA because of the large portion of its residents working in Albany and Schenectady counties.

Nearly 3,200 persons commuted to work from outside Montgomery County to jobs within its borders. By far, most of these persons lived in Fulton County.

#### The Labor Force in Montgomery County

The resident labor force of Montgomery County has expanded since 1974 reflecting an increase in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and a widening of participation in the job market. Table 10 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the 1974 to 1980 period.

Table 10. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1974 - 1980  
(In thousands)

| Labor force status             | 1974 | 1975 | 1976 | 1977 | 1978 | 1979 | 1980 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Civilian labor force,<br>total | 24.6 | 24.9 | 25.5 | 25.6 | 26.6 | 27.3 | 27.3 |
| Employment                     | 22.7 | 22.3 | 22.3 | 23.0 | 23.9 | 24.9 | 24.6 |
| Unemployment                   | 2.0  | 2.5  | 3.2  | 2.6  | 2.7  | 2.5  | 2.7  |
| Unemployment rate              | 7.9  | 10.2 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 10.0 | 9.1  | 9.8  |

The labor force in Montgomery County grew 11.0 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 1.8 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The rate of growth, however, was inconsistent and the labor force actually remained unchanged during the period 1979-1980. Employment expansion did not keep pace with the growth in the labor force. Employment grew 8.4 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average increase of 1.4 percent. Here too, growth was not steady. Employment actually declined in two periods (1974-1975 and 1979-1980).

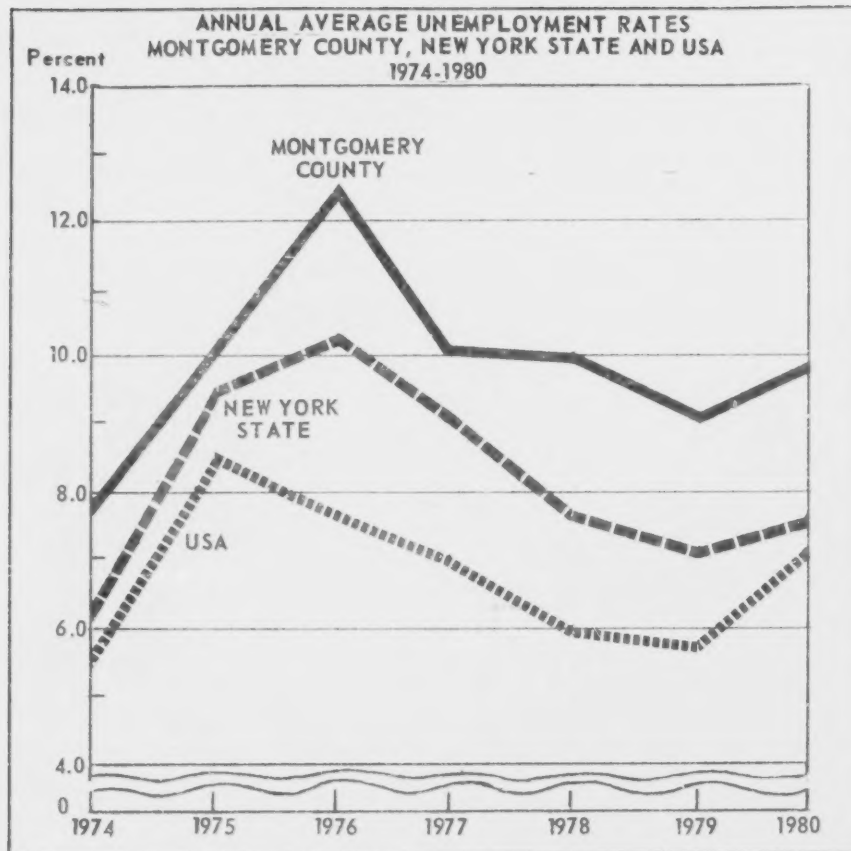
Growth in Montgomery County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: 1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (4.0 percent from 1970-1980) and 2) a surge in labor force participation (58.1 percent in 1970 to 64.2 percent in 1980). Labor force participation rates for men rose to 75.3 percent in 1980 (a climb of 1.5 percent from 1970). The labor force participation rate of women jumped 9.8 percent to 54.3 percent over the 1970-1980 period. The increase in the labor force participation rate for women over the 1970-1980 period was similar to statewide and national trends while the broadening in the participation rate of men was contrary to State and national trends (see Table 11).

Table 11. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE  
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

| Sex                      | 1970 | 1980<br>estimate | Change from<br>1970 to 1980 |
|--------------------------|------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| <u>Montgomery County</u> |      |                  |                             |
| Overall                  | 58.1 | 64.2             | +6.1                        |
| Male                     | 73.8 | 75.3             | +1.5                        |
| Female                   | 44.5 | 54.3             | +9.8                        |
| <u>New York State</u>    |      |                  |                             |
| Overall                  | 57.9 | 60.0             | +2.1                        |
| Male                     | 77.1 | 74.5             | -2.6                        |
| Female                   | 41.3 | 47.7             | +6.4                        |
| <u>United States</u>     |      |                  |                             |
| Overall                  | 59.0 | 63.0             | +4.0                        |
| Male                     | 75.9 | 75.5             | -0.4                        |
| Female                   | 43.3 | 51.5             | +8.2                        |

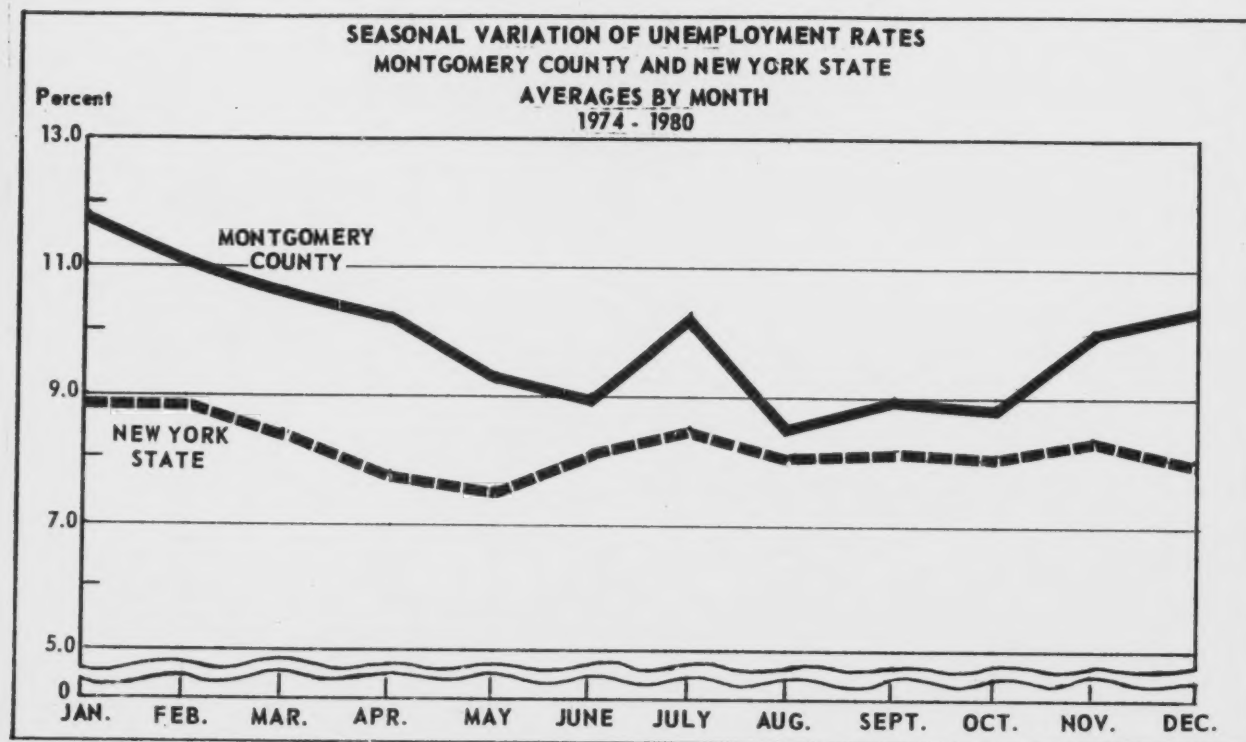
Montgomery County's unemployment rate consistently exceeded the statewide and national jobless rate during the period 1974 to 1980. Changes in the County's rate, however, followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates during the period 1974-1980 (see Graph 3). The County began the period at a low point (7.9 percent). After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 12.5 percent in 1976. In the same year the State rate topped at 10.3 percent. One year earlier the national jobless rate reached a high mark of 8.5 percent. After declining in the late 1970's, the jobless rate for the County, State and nation began to rise again in 1980.

GRAPH 3



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as the weather and school openings and closings. Although more pronounced for the County, seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Montgomery County and New York State (see Graph 4). Monthly unemployment rates for both the County and the State were generally highest in mid-winter with the County unemployment rate averaging 11.8 percent for January compared with 8.9 percent for New York State. Monthly unemployment rates were at their lowest for the County in August. By August most unsuccessful summer jobseekers have discontinued their job search and many seasonal projects are operating near capacity.

GRAPH 4



Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in the  
Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA

A local economy, such as the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. The industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment for the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA, New York State, and the nation (averaged for the period 1978-1980) are shown in Table 12.

Table 12. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY  
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY LMA, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES  
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

| Industrial sector                           | (Percent distribution)      |                |               |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------|
|                                             | Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA | New York State | United States |
| Nonagricultural, total                      | 100.0                       | 100.0          | 100.0         |
| Manufacturing, total                        | 17.9                        | 20.7           | 23.2          |
| Durable goods                               | 9.7                         | 10.6           | 13.5          |
| Nondurable goods                            | 8.2                         | 10.1           | 9.7           |
| Nonmanufacturing, total                     | 82.1                        | 79.3           | 76.8          |
| Construction                                | 3.3                         | 2.9            | 4.9           |
| Transportation, communication and utilities | 4.7                         | 6.0            | 5.7           |
| Wholesale and retail trade                  | 20.4                        | 20.5           | 22.6          |
| Finance, insurance and real estate          | 4.5                         | 8.5            | 5.6           |
| Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing | 20.3                        | 23.0           | 20.2          |
| Government                                  | 28.9                        | 18.4           | 17.9          |

The Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA's specialization was overwhelming in government since Albany is the State capitol. The major industrial and commercial employers in Montgomery County were:

| Firm                                                                                        | Product                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Amsterdam Printing and Lithographic Company                                                 | tax forms, printed office supplies, office record storage items, key cases and imprinted specialities |
| Coleco Industries, Inc.                                                                     | games, toys and recreational products                                                                 |
| Consolidated Foods Corp.<br>(Electrolux Corp., subsidiary)<br>(White Mop Wringer Co., Div.) | cleaning equipment                                                                                    |
| Esquire Novelty Corp.                                                                       | games and toys                                                                                        |
| Gem Urethane Corp.                                                                          | coated fabrics                                                                                        |
| Glen & Mohawk Milk Asso., Inc.                                                              | fluid milk                                                                                            |
| Milupa Corp. (Beech-Nut Foods)                                                              | baby foods and cereals                                                                                |
| Mohasco Industries, Inc.                                                                    | textile products<br>(Administrative Office in County)                                                 |
| Princeton Industries, Inc.                                                                  | circular knit fabrics                                                                                 |
| Squibb Corp.<br>(Life Saver, Inc., subsidiary)                                              | chewing gum and cough drops                                                                           |

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector  
in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA

The industrial composition of the nation changes over time as the rate of growth varies from industry to industry. Industrial growth is a function of many factors such as interest rates, foreign competition, and social trends and each industry reacts differently to these factors. Industrial growth rates may also vary from state to state or even from county to county. The rate of growth of an industry in a specific area depends on the competitiveness of the area with regard to other areas having the same industry. Table 13 presents growth rates by industry for the nation, the State, and Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA.

Table 13. GROWTH RATES OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THE UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE, AND THE ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY LMA  
THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-72 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-80

| Industrial sector                                  | United States | New York State | Albany, Schenectady, Troy LMA |
|----------------------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| Nonagricultural employment, total                  | 23.9          | 1.1            | 11.7                          |
| Manufacturing, total                               | 8.4           | -11.4          | -11.8                         |
| Durable goods                                      | 13.7          | -3.3           | -6.3                          |
| Nondurable goods                                   | 1.8           | -18.6          | -17.5                         |
| Nonmanufacturing, total                            | 29.4          | 4.9            | 18.6                          |
| Construction                                       | 17.9          | -24.7          | -31.9                         |
| Transportation, communication and public utilities | 12.5          | -10.3          | -5.4                          |
| Wholesale and retail trade                         | 30.3          | 2.0            | 15.5                          |
| Finance, insurance, and real estate                | 31.2          | 2.5            | 25.4                          |
| Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing        | 43.8          | 18.8           | 34.4                          |
| Government                                         | 23.2          | 6.4            | 25.3                          |

The nation experienced growth in all major industry divisions over the period. The rate of growth differed markedly between manufacturing and non-manufacturing. Employment involved in nonmanufacturing grew by an impressive 29.4 percent while manufacturing employment grew by only 8.4 percent. New York State's economy did not perform nearly as well as the national economy. The State suffered employment losses in 4 major industry divisions and only modest gains in all other industry groups except services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Industry growth in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA was stronger than the State's but not as strong as the nation's. The industrial composition of the LMA shifted as nonmanufacturing employment grew by 18.6 percent while manufacturing employment declined by 11.8 percent. Within manufacturing, employment in both durable goods and nondurable goods production fell (6.3 percent and 17.5 percent, respectively). In the non-manufacturing sector, solid growth occurred in all industries except construction and transportation, communication and public utilities. In summary, the general pattern of industrial growth in the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA

paralleled that of the State. Manufacturing employment became less important to the area while nonmanufacturing grew more important.

The redistribution of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy LMA's nonfarm work force is summarized in Table 14.

Table 14. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES  
1970-1972 TO 1978-1980  
ALBANY-SCHENECTADY-TROY LMA

| Industrial sector                           | Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972 | Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980 | Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Nonagricultural employment, total           | 301,300                                                      | 336,500                                                      | 35,200                             |
| Nonagricultural, total                      | 100.0                                                        | 100.0                                                        | -                                  |
| Manufacturing, total                        | 22.7                                                         | 17.9                                                         | -4.8                               |
| Durable goods                               | 11.5                                                         | 9.7                                                          | -1.8                               |
| Nondurable goods                            | 11.2                                                         | 8.2                                                          | -3.0                               |
| Nonmanufacturing, total                     | 77.3                                                         | 82.1                                                         | +4.8                               |
| Construction                                | 5.4                                                          | 3.3                                                          | -2.1                               |
| Transportation, communication and utilities | 5.5                                                          | 4.7                                                          | -0.8                               |
| Wholesale and retail trade                  | 19.7                                                         | 20.4                                                         | +0.7                               |
| Finance, insurance and real estate          | 4.1                                                          | 4.5                                                          | +0.4                               |
| Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing | 16.9                                                         | 20.3                                                         | +3.4                               |
| Government                                  | 25.7                                                         | 28.9                                                         | +3.2                               |

#### Labor Market Stability in Montgomery County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

**Labor Turnover:** Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufactured products, employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of slack demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 15 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Montgomery County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 36 manufacturing firms.

Table 15. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE  
NOVEMBER 1980 TO OCTOBER 1981

| (Per 100 employees)      |                   |                |
|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Labor turnover component | Montgomery County | New York State |
| Accession rates          |                   |                |
| Total                    | 4.7               | 3.6            |
| New hires                | 2.2               | 1.9            |
| Recalls                  | 2.5               | 1.4            |
| Separations              |                   |                |
| Total                    | 5.0               | 3.7            |
| Quits                    | 1.3               | 1.1            |
| Layoffs                  | 3.1               | 1.9            |

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total accessions averaged 4.7 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from November 1980 through October 1981. Total separations averaged 5.0 per 100 over the same period.

New hires averaged 2.2 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 2.5 per 100, both exceeding averages for New York State. The overall accession rate for the County was considerably above the State average (4.7 versus 3.6).

The separation rate for Montgomery County (5.0 percent) also exceeded the State average (3.7 percent) with both the quit rate and the layoff rate higher than the State average. Most of the layoffs were temporary, followed by recalls in ensuing weeks or months.

Industrial Conflicts: There were no strikes in Montgomery County during the period November 1980 through October 1981.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1979 and July 1981 several changes occurred in Montgomery County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contractions. The direct effects (planned, underway or completed) of firm expansions and contractions are shown in Table 16. The direct job losses (-600) more than offset the job gains (+138). The largest single change (-250) was the partial closing of Firth Carpet Company.

Table 16. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM EXPANSIONS AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY, OR COMPLETED  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
JANUARY 1979 - JULY 1981

| Firm Name<br>City<br>Parent company                             | Nature of change                          | Direct<br>employment<br>gain or loss |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Helmont Mills, Inc.<br>St. Johnsville<br>Gehring Textiles, Inc. | Addition to an existing facility          | +23                                  |
| Bojud Knitting Mills, Inc.<br>Amsterdam                         | Equipment expansion                       | +30                                  |
| Kasson and Keller, Inc.<br>Fonda                                | Addition to an existing facility          | NA                                   |
| Firth Carpet Co.<br>Amsterdam<br>Mohasco Corp.                  | Partial closing                           | -250                                 |
| Valley Dyeing and<br>Finishing Co., Inc.<br>Fort Plain          | New firm in an existing building          | +65                                  |
| Princeton Indus., Inc.<br>St. Johnsville                        | Bankruptcy                                | -180                                 |
| Life Savers, Inc.<br>Canajoharie<br>Squibb Corp.                | Partial closing                           | -70                                  |
| Life Savers, Inc.<br>Canajoharie<br>Squibb, Inc.                | Move of part of operation out of<br>State | -100                                 |
| Mohawk Lifts, Inc.<br>Amsterdam                                 | New Firm in an existing building          | +20                                  |

NOTE: NA = Not available.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

#### IV. Income

##### Personal Income

Personal income statistics are important analytical measures for assessing the economy of a given area. This section presents a variety of personal income statistics related to Montgomery County.

Total personal income is the income received by persons from all sources. This includes net labor and proprietors' income, property income and transfer payments. Table 17 presents personal income of Montgomery County residents by source for 1974 and 1978.

Table 17. PERSONAL INCOME OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE  
1974 AND 1978

| Source                            | 1974    | 1978    | Change |         | Percent of total |       |
|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|--------|---------|------------------|-------|
|                                   |         |         | 1974   | 1978    | 1974             | 1978  |
|                                   |         |         | Net    | Percent |                  |       |
| Total personal income             | \$284.0 | \$364.5 | 80.5   | 28.3    | 100.0            | 100.0 |
| Net labor and proprietors' income | 192.7   | 239.0   | 46.3   | 24.0    | 67.9             | 65.6  |
| Property income                   | 42.9    | 53.7    | 10.8   | 25.2    | 15.1             | 14.7  |
| Transfer payment                  | 48.3    | 71.8    | 23.5   | 48.7    | 17.0             | 19.7  |

NOTE: Income figures listed in this table represent income received by County residents regardless of where it was earned.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

From 1974 to 1978 personal income in Montgomery County climbed 28.3 percent. The share of personal income attributable to each income source changed during the 4-year period. This occurred because growth in transfer payments exceeded growth in labor and proprietors' income and in property income.

In 1978 net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 65.6 percent of the total personal income of Montgomery County residents compared to 68.2 percent of personal income in the State. Transfer payments provided 19.7 percent of personal income in Montgomery County and property income added 14.7 percent. Transfer payments for the State, meanwhile, represented 15.3 percent of personal income and property income was reported at 16.6 percent of the total.

# Labor and Proprietors' Income

Manufacturing was the primary source of labor and proprietors' income earned in Montgomery County in 1978 when it accounted for 40.9 percent. Government was a distant second, adding 16.9 percent (see Graph 5). Farming, manufacturing, and government furnished a larger share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Income from services; finance, insurance, and real estate; trade, and mining, however, represented a smaller share of labor and proprietors' income in the County than in the State. Table 18 compares 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income earned in Montgomery County with that earned in the State, by industry.

GRAPH 5

LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY  
FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1978  
(PERCENT DISTRIBUTION)

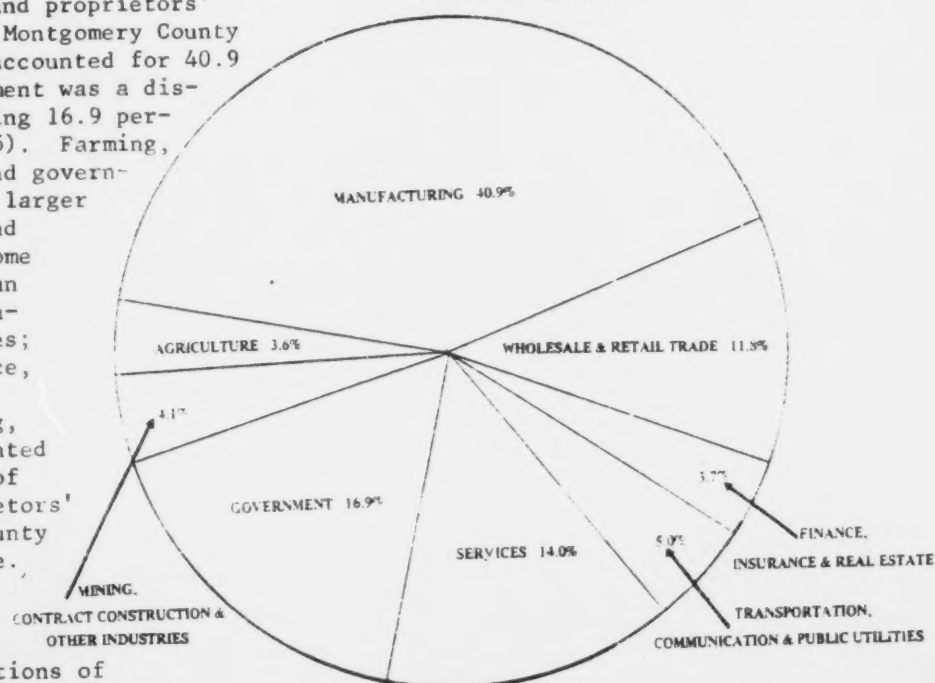


Table 18. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME  
EARNED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE, BY INDUSTRY  
1978

| (\$ million)                                 |                   |         |                |         |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| Industry                                     | Montgomery County | Percent | New York State | Percent |
| Total                                        | \$222.3           | 100.0   | \$111,055.0    | 100.0   |
| Agriculture                                  | 8.1               | 3.6     | 519.4          | 0.5     |
| Manufacturing                                | 91.0              | 40.9    | 25,946.6       | 23.4    |
| Mining                                       | 0.1               | 0.4     | 200.9          | 0.2     |
| Construction                                 | (D)               | -       | 3,822.6        | 3.4     |
| Wholesale and retail trade                   | 26.2              | 11.8    | 17,835.6       | 16.0    |
| Finance, insurance, real estate              | 8.3               | 3.7     | 10,781.3       | 9.7     |
| Transportation, communication, and utilities | 11.1              | 5.0     | 9,956.9        | 9.0     |
| Services                                     | 31.2              | 14.0    | 23,928.3       | 21.5    |
| Other                                        | (D)               | -       | 305.9          | 0.3     |
| Government                                   | 37.5              | 16.9    | 17,757.5       | 16.0    |

(D) Data withheld to avoid disclosure.

NOTE: Income figures in this table are by place of work regardless of the residence location of workers.

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

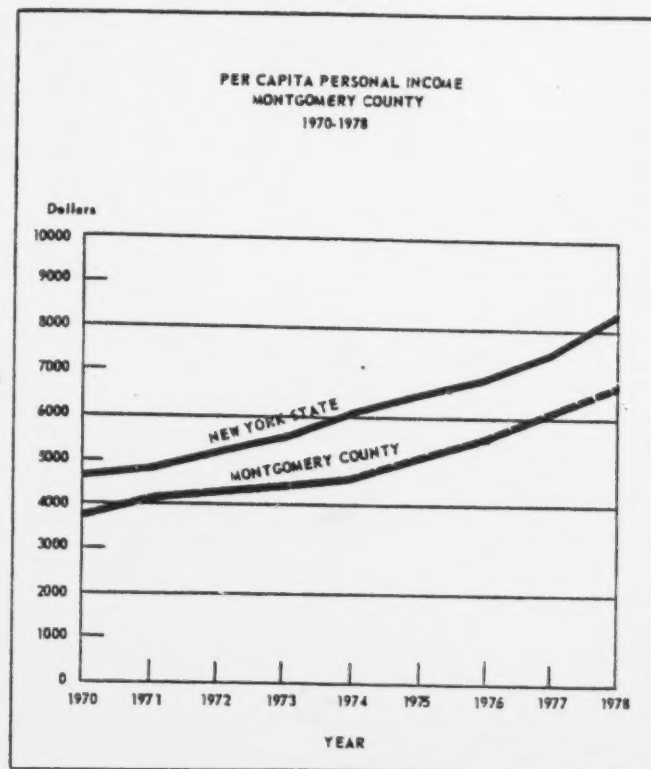
In 1978, Montgomery County's labor and proprietors' income was \$364.5 million when tallied by place of residence (see Table 17) and only \$222.3 million when recorded by place of work (see Table 18). This difference is an indication that much of the personal income of County residents was earned by individuals commuting to jobs in neighboring counties.

#### Per Capita Income

In 1978, per capita personal income in Montgomery County, at \$6,686 ranked 34th among the State's 62 counties. Per capita personal income for the State in 1978 was \$8,230.

Graph 6 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Montgomery County and the State for the period 1970-1978. During the 8-year period, Montgomery County's per capita income grew by 77.6 percent while the State figure increased by 78.7 percent.

GRAPH 6



#### Weekly Wages

Income from wages and salaries will vary considerably from one industry to another. Among Montgomery County industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was \$466 and was paid in the mining industry. Prior to 1980, however, the mining industry in the County was very small and consisted primarily of part-time employment.

From 1975 through 1979, the highest wages were paid to workers employed in transportation, communication and public utilities. The lowest wages over the 6-year period were paid by retail trade employers. Table 19 presents annual weekly wages paid in Montgomery County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classifications.

Table 19. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID TO EMPLOYEES  
COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE  
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUP  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1975 - 1980

| Industry                                        | 1975  | 1976  | 1977  | 1978  | 1979  | 1980  |
|-------------------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Agriculture                                     | \$104 | \$112 | \$126 | \$150 | \$144 | \$155 |
| Mining                                          | 116   | 145   | 153   | 157   | 141   | 466   |
| Construction                                    | 180   | 180   | 244   | 259   | 294   | 274   |
| Manufacturing-durable goods                     | 163   | 175   | 192   | 202   | 214   | 232   |
| Manufacturing-nondurable goods                  | 171   | 177   | 185   | 194   | 207   | 229   |
| Transportation, communication,<br>and utilities | 235   | 272   | 290   | 294   | 298   | 302   |
| Wholesale trade                                 | 185   | 190   | 196   | 210   | 227   | 229   |
| Retail trade                                    | 107   | 110   | 114   | 116   | 124   | 137   |
| Finance, insurance and<br>real estate           | 153   | 158   | 178   | 188   | 201   | 212   |
| Service                                         | 122   | 125   | 139   | 130   | 151   | 167   |
| Government                                      | 239   | 247   | 255   | 156   | 174   | 214   |

NOTE: Extension of Unemployment Insurance coverage to local government in 1978 increased the number of lower paying government jobs included in the government category and resulted in a large drop in the average weekly wages. In reality, weekly wages in the government sector did not actually experience the drop indicated in Table 19.

#### Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 20 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Montgomery County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 20. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD  
INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 1982

| Income level                           | Family size |         |          |          |          |          |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                                        | 1           | 2       | 3        | 4        | 5        | 6        |
| Poverty level income                   |             |         |          |          |          |          |
| Nonfarm family                         | \$4,310     | \$5,690 | \$ 7,070 | \$ 8,450 | \$ 9,830 | \$11,210 |
| Farm family                            | 3,680       | 4,850   | 6,020    | 7,190    | 8,360    | 9,530    |
| Lower Living Standard<br>Income Levels |             |         |          |          |          |          |
| 70 percent LLSIL                       | 3,610       | 5,920   | 8,120    | 10,030   | 11,830   | 13,840   |
| 85 percent LLSIL                       | 4,380       | 7,180   | 9,860    | 12,180   | 14,370   | 16,800   |
| 100 percent LLSIL                      | 5,160       | 8,450   | 11,600   | 14,330   | 16,900   | 19,770   |

For family units with more than 6 members, add \$1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and \$1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 21. INDIVIDUALS WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN OMB POVERTY  
INCOME LEVELS OR USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1982 PROJECTIONS

| Income level                        | Number of individuals |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Poverty level income                | 5,087                 |
| Lower Living Standard Income Levels |                       |
| 70 percent LLSIL                    | 6,365                 |
| 85 percent LLSIL                    | 8,141                 |
| 100 percent LLSIL                   | 10,446                |

## V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown in both number and magnitude. A large variety of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed and the handicapped.

During 1980, an average of 2,169 Montgomery County residents received public assistance payments each month. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged \$171,944 per month or \$79.27 per recipient compared to \$125.34 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during 1980 (Table 22) an average of 72.0 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 11.9 percent for Home Relief and 16.0 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families.

Table 22. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1980

| Month               | Total | Aid to<br>Dependent<br>Children | Emergency<br>Assistance<br>to Families | Emergency<br>Assistance<br>to Adults | Home<br>Relief |
|---------------------|-------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| January             | 2,079 | 1,437                           | 431                                    | 5                                    | 206            |
| February            | 2,140 | 1,492                           | 415                                    | 3                                    | 230            |
| March               | 2,273 | 1,511                           | 508                                    | 6                                    | 248            |
| April               | 2,171 | 1,441                           | 476                                    | 8                                    | 246            |
| May                 | 2,203 | 1,479                           | 455                                    | 2                                    | 267            |
| June                | 2,118 | 1,485                           | 380                                    | 6                                    | 247            |
| July                | 1,963 | 1,573                           | 128                                    | 5                                    | 257            |
| August              | 1,955 | 1,560                           | 114                                    | 1                                    | 280            |
| September           | 1,905 | 1,558                           | 56                                     | 3                                    | 288            |
| October             | 2,098 | 1,679                           | 120                                    | 2                                    | 297            |
| November            | 2,476 | 1,702                           | 498                                    | 2                                    | 274            |
| December            | 2,646 | 1,810                           | 576                                    | 1                                    | 259            |
| 12-month<br>average | 2,169 | 1,561                           | 346                                    | 4                                    | 258            |

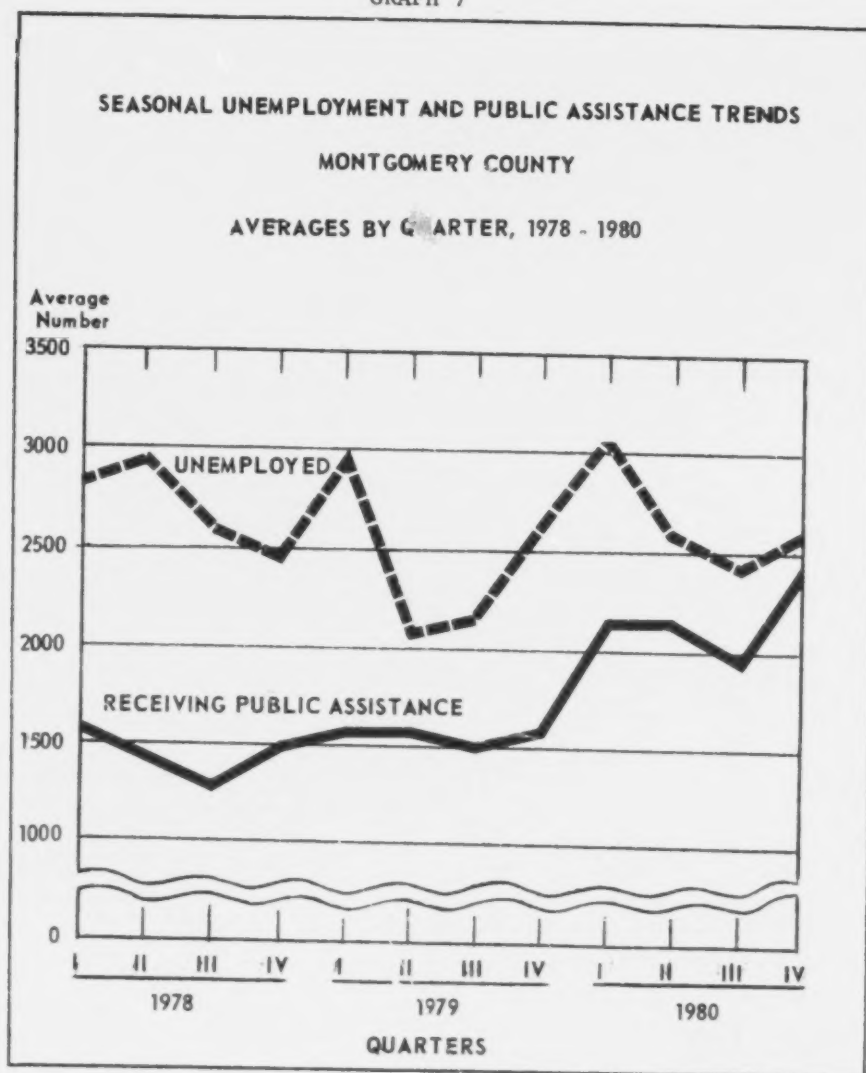
SOURCE: New York State Department of Social Services.

Graph 7 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Montgomery County for 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. That is, as unemployment increases seasonally some of those families affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 7



Both Table 22 and Graph 7 illustrate the seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 7, in addition, illustrates the similarity of seasonal trends for public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Normally, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

## VI. Education

### Public and Non-Public School Enrollment

Fall enrollment in public and non-public schools for the 1980-1981 school year totaled 9,998 in Montgomery County, 52.1 percent were enrolled in grades K-6 and 47.9 percent in grades 7-12. By comparison, enrollment for New York State was more evenly divided, with 50.2 percent of the students at the elementary level and 49.8 percent at the secondary level. This indicates that the County's student population is slightly younger than the State's.

Of the total school enrollment in Montgomery County, public schools accounted for 91.1 percent compared with 83.1 percent for the State. Non-public schools enrolled 8.9 percent of all students in Montgomery County, compared with 16.9 percent for the State. Table 23 presents the distribution of students in Montgomery County according to school enrollment.

Table 23. PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1980-1981

| School designation | Enrollment                     |                                | Total |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------|
|                    | Elementary level<br>grades K-6 | Secondary level<br>grades 7-12 |       |
| Total              | 5,208                          | 4,790                          | 9,998 |
| Public             | 4,723                          | 4,383                          | 9,106 |
| Non-public         | 485                            | 407                            | 892   |

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

From school year 1979-1980 to 1980-1981, both New York State and Montgomery County experienced declines in school enrollment. The total percentage decline for Montgomery County was larger than for the State, although the decline in public school enrollment within the County was proportionately less. Table 24 illustrates the year-to-year trend in School enrollment for New York State and Montgomery County.

Table 24. ENROLLMENT CHANGES, PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
SCHOOL YEARS: 1979-1980 TO 1980-1981

| Area              | Enrollment grades K-12 |           | Percent change |
|-------------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------|
|                   | 1979-1980              | 1980-1981 |                |
| New York State    | 3,566,279              | 3,469,209 | -2.72          |
| Public            | 2,958,725              | 2,860,371 | -3.32          |
| Non-public        | 607,554                | 608,838   | +0.21          |
| Montgomery County | 10,320                 | 9,998     | -3.12          |
| Public            | 9,322                  | 9,106     | -2.32          |
| Non-public        | 998                    | 892       | -10.62         |

NOTE: Includes ungraded public school students.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

### Distribution of High School Graduates

Table 25 presents the intentions of 1979-1980 public and non-public school graduates in New York State and Montgomery County. The data reflect the status of these graduates in the Fall of 1980.

Of the total number of high school graduates in Montgomery County, 62.0 percent were expected to continue their education compared with 69.0 percent for New York State. Statewide, a greater percentage of non-public school graduates are pursuing a post-secondary education; the same trend has been noted among graduates of public and non-public high schools in Montgomery County.

The percentage of Montgomery County high school graduates seeking employment exceeded that of high school graduates statewide.

Table 25. EDUCATION OR EMPLOYMENT INTENTIONS OF 1980 PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES  
NEW YORK STATE AND MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
FALL 1980

| Area              | High school graduates | Percent distribution    |        |       |            |                  |       |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------|-------|------------|------------------|-------|
|                   |                       | Entering post-secondary |        |       | Employment | Military service | Other |
|                   |                       | 4-year                  | 2-year | Other |            |                  |       |
| New York State    | 235,937               | 41.4                    | 23.6   | 4.0   | 21.5       | 3.3              | 6.1   |
| Public            | 204,064               | 37.8                    | 24.7   | 3.8   | 23.3       | 3.7              | 6.7   |
| Non-public        | 31,873                | 64.7                    | 16.2   | 5.6   | 10.0       | 0.9              | 2.6   |
| Montgomery County | 739                   | 25.4                    | 31.6   | 5.0   | 25.6       | 5.4              | 7.0   |
| Public            | 666                   | 22.8                    | 31.4   | 5.2   | 27.2       | 5.7              | 7.8   |
| Non-public        | 73                    | 49.3                    | 32.9   | 4.1   | 11.0       | 2.7              | 0.0   |

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

### Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, 94.3 percent of the student population in Montgomery County was white; the remaining 5.7 percent was primarily of Hispanic origin. Table 26 presents the racial distribution of students in each school district in the County for 1980-1981.

Table 26. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS  
BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1980-1981

| School district | Black | Hispanic | American<br>Indian,<br>Eskimo,<br>Asian/Pacific<br>Islander | White<br>(not Hispanic) |
|-----------------|-------|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total           | 0.6   | 4.8      | 0.2                                                         | 94.3                    |
| Amsterdam       | 1.2   | 10.0     | 0.4                                                         | 88.5                    |
| Canajoharie     | 0.2   | *        | -                                                           | 99.8                    |
| Fonda-Fullerton | 0.3   | 0.3      | 0.3                                                         | 99.1                    |
| Fort Palin      | *     | 0.2      | 0.1                                                         | 99.7                    |
| St. Johnsville  | -     | -        | -                                                           | 100.0                   |

\* Less than 0.1 percent.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100.0 due to rounding.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

#### Vocational Education

Several vocational education programs in neighboring Fulton County are available to residents of Montgomery County. These are sponsored by BOCES and Fulton-Montgomery Community College. The respective programs are listed below:

#### Educational Institution

Tri-County Area Center of  
Occupational Education  
Box 665  
Johnstown, New York 12095

#### Programs

Agriculture Education  
ornamental horticulture  
conservation  
other agriculture  
Distributive Education  
food distribution  
Health Occupations  
nursing (licensed practical)  
nurse assisting (nurse aide)  
home health assisting  
Home Economics Education  
food services  
Business and Office Education  
other office occupations  
Trade, Industrial, Service Education  
automotive body and fender  
automotive mechanics  
other automotive  
carpentry  
other construction-maintenance  
electrical occupations  
graphic arts  
welding and cutting  
cosmetology

Educational Institution  
(continued)

Fulton-Montgomery Community  
College  
Johnstown, New York 12095

Programs

Agriculture Education  
conservation  
Health Occupations  
nursing (associate degree)  
Home Economics  
food services  
Business and Office Education  
bookkeeping and accounting  
data processing  
general office-typing-clerical  
stenographic-secretarial  
supervision-business administration  
Technical Education  
architectural technology  
automotive technology  
electrical technology  
Trade, Industrial Service Education  
carpentry  
graphic arts  
law enforcement-firearms control

## VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Montgomery County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Montgomery County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and counseling during Fiscal Year 1982 (October 1, 1981 - September 30, 1982).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Montgomery County in the following occupational areas:

|                      |                                  |
|----------------------|----------------------------------|
| Building Maintenance | Welding                          |
| Auto Mechanics       | Data Processing/Computer Science |

Montgomery County expected to provide CETA services to 401 persons during Fiscal Year 1982. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 27.

Table 27. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1982

| CETA activity                                                        | Planned enrollments |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| Classroom training                                                   | 125                 |
| On-the-job training                                                  | 34                  |
| Work experience                                                      | 192                 |
| Career employment experience<br>(counseling plus working experience) | <u>50</u>           |
| Total                                                                | 401                 |

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 28 presents a profile of Montgomery County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 28. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE  
AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS  
FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
1982 PROJECTIONS

(Percent distribution)

| Characteristic | Residents<br>14 years<br>and older | Population with<br>income less than<br>or equal to 100<br>percent of the<br>Lower Living<br>Income Standard<br>Level | Long-term<br>unemployed | Persons<br>with<br>income at<br>poverty<br>level | Public<br>assistance<br>recipients |
|----------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Sex            |                                    |                                                                                                                      |                         |                                                  |                                    |
| Male           | 47.3                               | 48.2                                                                                                                 | 56.0                    | 55.8                                             | 20.2                               |
| Female         | 52.7                               | 51.8                                                                                                                 | 44.0                    | 44.2                                             | 79.8                               |
| Age            |                                    |                                                                                                                      |                         |                                                  |                                    |
| 14-19          | 12.1                               | 19.5                                                                                                                 | 12.4                    | 12.2                                             | 37.1                               |
| 20-21          | 3.4                                | 12.1                                                                                                                 | 8.8                     | 8.9                                              | 5.0                                |
| 22-44          | 34.3                               | 51.2                                                                                                                 | 66.6                    | 67.0                                             | 49.3                               |
| 45-54          | 13.1                               | 7.8                                                                                                                  | 7.8                     | 7.5                                              | 6.9                                |
| 55 and over    | 37.1                               | 9.4                                                                                                                  | 4.3                     | 4.4                                              | 1.7                                |
| Race           |                                    |                                                                                                                      |                         |                                                  |                                    |
| White          | 99.5                               | 0.0                                                                                                                  | 83.2                    | 0.0                                              | 80.8                               |
| Black          | 0.3                                | 0.0                                                                                                                  | 4.0                     | 0.0                                              | 3.8                                |
| Hispanic       | 0.0                                | 0.0                                                                                                                  | 12.3                    | 0.0                                              | 14.7                               |
| Other          | 0.2                                | 0.0                                                                                                                  | 0.5                     | 0.0                                              | 0.7                                |

APPENDIX I  
OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY

During Fiscal Year 1981, 4,213 applicants from Montgomery County registered with the New York State Job Service. During the same period 3,509 job openings were received. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,498 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

The ratio of applicants to openings reveals the competition for employment opportunities. After subtracting out applicants and openings for teachers (the New York State Job Service operates a teachers' registry which fills jobs lasting a few days) Montgomery County had a ratio of 2.0 jobseekers for each job.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Many of the jobs are for occupations that offer relatively easy entry but are often associated with high turnover. Among those occupations that may be considered in that category are: salesperson (general merchandise), assembler (small products), stacking-machine operator, and material handler.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included manager (retail store), clerk (general), accounting clerk, welder (arc), construction worker I, and tractor-trailer-truck driver.

The following section identifies occupations with a potential shortage or a potential surplus of jobseekers. Those occupations identified had at least 10 applicants or openings; the openings were primarily permanent and full time. In addition, the shortage occupations identified had an applicant/opening ratio below the average for the occupational group. Occupations with a surplus of jobseekers were those with an applicant/opening ratio of at least triple the average for their occupational group.

The potential shortage occupations identified should be further examined. For example, do local trade associations also identify a need for jobseekers trained for a particular occupation? Do newspaper want ads or employer surveys also suggest that the occupation is in demand? As with shortage occupations, conclusions about surplus occupations should only be drawn after further examination of the data.

Professional, Technical and Managerial: Registered applicants totaled 330 and openings received amounted to 92 resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 3.6.

Labor surplus--One occupation, administrative assistant, was determined to be a surplus occupation.

Potential labor shortage--Counselor (camp) should be investigated as a surplus occupation.

Clerical and Sales--An applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.6 in this occupational group was the result of 1,015 applicants registered for 384 job openings.

Labor surplus--Shorthand (reporter), clerk (general), and accounting clerk were identified as surplus occupations.

Potential labor shortage--Bookkeeper I, cashier I, cashier-checker, salesperson (general merchandise), and advertising (material distribution) were identified as possible shortage occupations.

Service: Total registered applicants during the period stood at 601 while openings in this occupational group totaled 281, for an applicant/opening ratio of 2.1.

Potential labor shortage--Several occupations should be considered as shortage occupations: counter attendant (lunchroom or coffee shop), waiter/waitress (bar), counter attendant (cafeteria), kitchen helper, recreation facility attendant, home attendant, guard (school crossing), guard (security), cleaner (commercial or institutional), and cleaner (industrial).

Farming, Fishery and Forestry: There was an average of 1.9 registered applicants for each opening in this occupational group, with 73 applicants registered and 39 openings received during the period.

Potential labor shortage--Farm worker (dairy) was identified as a labor shortage occupation.

Processing: The applicant/opening ratio for this occupational group was 1.3, lowest of the 9 groups. There were 235 applicants applying for 183 job openings.

Labor surplus--There were 4 labor surplus occupations: gum-scoring-machine operator, confectionery cooker, utility worker (chewing gum), and laborer (general).

Potential labor shortage--Five occupations in this occupational group should be considered as shortage occupations: peeled-potato inspector, bundles hanger (tobacco), cannery worker, tender frame operator and skein-yarn dyer.

Machine Trades: There was an average of 2.2 applicants registered for each job opening in this occupational group. Registered applicants totaled 299 while 138 openings were received during the period.

Potential labor shortage--Labor shortages should be investigated for machine operator I, maintenance mechanic, knitting-machine operator, knitting-machine operator helper, and patroller.

Benchwork: There was an average of approximately 1 applicant for each job opening in this occupational group with 639 applicants competing for 660 jobs.

Labor surplus--Labor surpluses were identified for electronics assemblers, production assemblers, and sewing machine operators.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages existed for: quality-control inspector, salvager, lacer, stacking-machine operator, assembler (small products), fabricator (foam rubber), sewer (hand), and sewing-machine operator (house furnishings).

Structural Work: Applicants for structural work occupations totaled 351 while job openings numbered 92 for the applicants/opening ratio of 3.8.

Labor surplus--Surplus occupations included welder (arc), carpenter, and construction worker I.

Potential labor shortage--Shortages should be investigated for the following occupations: welder (combination), construction worker II, maintenance repairer (factory/mill), and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations: With 742 applicants and 190 openings, the applicant-to-openings ratio was 3.9. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement, and prestige.

Labor surplus--The following were labor surplus occupations: tractor-trailer-truck driver, truck driver (heavy), truck driver (light), laborer (stores), and packager (machine).

Potential labor shortage--dump-truck driver, automobile-service-station attendant, packager (hand), bagger and industrial-truck operator were listed as potential shortage occupations.

Table 29 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Montgomery County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1980 through September 30, 1981. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Montgomery County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 29 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Montgomery County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the County but compete for jobs within the County (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarly, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 29 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 86 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered, or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

Table 29. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR  
SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS  
MONTGOMERY COUNTY  
FISCAL YEAR 1981

| Occupation                                     | Total<br>registered<br>applicants<br>available | Active<br>applicants<br>at end of<br>period | Openings<br>received<br>during<br>period | Ratio of<br>applicants<br>to<br>openings |
|------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                                | 1                                              | 2                                           | 3                                        | (1 ÷ 3)                                  |
| Occupational groups, total                     | 4,213                                          | 1,498                                       | 3,509                                    | 1.2                                      |
| Professional, technical, and<br>managerial     | 330                                            | 107                                         | 384                                      | 2.6                                      |
| Clerical and sales                             | 1,015                                          | 295                                         | 384                                      | 2.6                                      |
| Service                                        | 601                                            | 202                                         | 281                                      | 2.1                                      |
| Farming, fishery, forestry                     | 73                                             | 22                                          | 39                                       | 1.9                                      |
| Processing                                     | 235                                            | 69                                          | 183                                      | 1.3                                      |
| Machine trades                                 | 299                                            | 109                                         | 138                                      | 2.2                                      |
| Benchwork                                      | 639                                            | 133                                         | 660                                      | 1.0                                      |
| Structural work                                | 351                                            | 146                                         | 92                                       | 3.8                                      |
| Miscellaneous                                  | 742                                            | 308                                         | 190                                      | 3.9                                      |
| <u>Selected occupations</u>                    |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| <u>Professional, technical, and managerial</u> |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Teacher, secondary school                      | 25                                             | 8                                           | 3                                        | 8.3                                      |
| Counselor (camp)                               | 0                                              | 0                                           | 11                                       | *                                        |
| Administrative assistant                       | 13                                             | 4                                           | 0                                        | *                                        |
| Manager, retail store                          | 10                                             | 3                                           | 1                                        | 10.0                                     |
| Management trainee                             | 20                                             | 5                                           | 4                                        | 5.0                                      |
| <u>Clerical and sales</u>                      |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Secretary                                      | 42                                             | 10                                          | 12                                       | 3.5                                      |
| Shorthand reporter                             | 16                                             | 2                                           | 0                                        | *                                        |
| Stenographer                                   | 43                                             | 3                                           | 8                                        | 5.4                                      |
| Clerk, typist                                  | 38                                             | 15                                          | 6                                        | 6.3                                      |
| Typist                                         | 66                                             | 16                                          | 13                                       | 5.1                                      |
| Clerk, general                                 | 139                                            | 54                                          | 16                                       | 8.7                                      |
| Bookkeeper I                                   | 21                                             | 4                                           | 9                                        | 2.3                                      |
| Cashier I                                      | 28                                             | 2                                           | 29                                       | 1.0                                      |
| Cashier-checker                                | 61                                             | 22                                          | 27                                       | 2.5                                      |
| Accounting clerk                               | 17                                             | 7                                           | 1                                        | 17.0                                     |
| Administrative clerk                           | 58                                             | 16                                          | 10                                       | 5.8                                      |
| Shipping and receiving clerk                   | 33                                             | 14                                          | 10                                       | 3.3                                      |
| Stock clerk                                    | 16                                             | 6                                           | 3                                        | 5.3                                      |
| Advertising-material distribution              | 0                                              | 0                                           | 15                                       | **                                       |
| Salesperson, general merchandise               | 197                                            | 22                                          | 99                                       | 2.0                                      |
| Sales clerk                                    | 41                                             | 13                                          | 12                                       | 3.4                                      |
| <u>Services</u>                                |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Counter attendant, lunchroom<br>or coffee shop | 42                                             | 9                                           | 30                                       | 1.4                                      |
| Waiter/waitress, bar                           | 15                                             | 7                                           | 7                                        | 2.1                                      |
| Waiter/waitress, formal                        | 12                                             | 3                                           | 2                                        | 6.0                                      |
| Waiter/waitress, informal                      | 53                                             | 16                                          | 21                                       | 2.5                                      |

Table 29. (continued)

| Occupation                            | Total<br>registered<br>applicants<br>available | Active<br>applicants<br>at end of<br>period | Openings<br>received<br>during<br>period | Ratio of<br>applicants<br>to<br>openings |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                       | 1                                              | 2                                           | 3                                        | (1 + 3)                                  |
| <u>Services (continued)</u>           |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Counter attendant, cafeteria          | 12                                             | 2                                           | 14                                       | 0.9                                      |
| Bartender                             | 16                                             | 6                                           | 4                                        | 4.0                                      |
| Cook (hotel, restaurant)              | 19                                             | 8                                           | 6                                        | 3.2                                      |
| Cook, short order I                   | 13                                             | 6                                           | 3                                        | 4.3                                      |
| Cook, short order II                  | 16                                             | 2                                           | 4                                        | 4.0                                      |
| Kitchen helper                        | 46                                             | 16                                          | 23                                       | 2.0                                      |
| Cleaner, housekeeping                 | 20                                             | 5                                           | 8                                        | 2.5                                      |
| Recreation-facility attendant         | 14                                             | 0                                           | 13                                       | 1.1                                      |
| Home attendant                        | 33                                             | 3                                           | 26                                       | 1.3                                      |
| Nurse aide                            | 49                                             | 15                                          | 9                                        | 5.4                                      |
| Guard, school crossing                | 8                                              | 0                                           | 11                                       | 0.7                                      |
| Guard, security                       | 18                                             | 3                                           | 13                                       | 1.4                                      |
| Cleaner, comm./inst.                  | 40                                             | 18                                          | 21                                       | 1.9                                      |
| Cleaner, industrial                   | 22                                             | 9                                           | 12                                       | 1.8                                      |
| Janitor                               | 16                                             | 8                                           | 3                                        | 5.3                                      |
| <u>Farming, fishery, forestry</u>     |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Farmworker, dairy                     | 36                                             | 9                                           | 24                                       | 1.5                                      |
| Gun-scoring-machine operator          | 11                                             | 6                                           | 0                                        | *                                        |
| Peeled-potato inspection              | 4                                              | 0                                           | 45                                       | 0.1                                      |
| Confectionery cooker                  | 34                                             | 12                                          | 0                                        | *                                        |
| Bundles hanger (tobacco)              | 5                                              | 0                                           | 13                                       | 0.4                                      |
| Cannery worker                        | 10                                             | 1                                           | 29                                       | 0.3                                      |
| Production helper                     | 18                                             | 6                                           | 12                                       | 1.5                                      |
| Utility worker (chewing gum)          | 19                                             | 4                                           | 0                                        | *                                        |
| Tender-frame operator                 | 13                                             | 1                                           | 21                                       | 0.6                                      |
| Skein-yarn dyer                       | 12                                             | 0                                           | 16                                       | 0.8                                      |
| Laborer, general                      | 12                                             | 7                                           | 0                                        | *                                        |
| <u>Machine trades</u>                 |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Machine operator I                    | 12                                             | 6                                           | 6                                        | 2.0                                      |
| Automobile mechanic                   | 37                                             | 17                                          | 10                                       | 3.7                                      |
| Maintenance mechanic                  | 18                                             | 5                                           | 11                                       | 1.6                                      |
| Knitting-machine operator             | 29                                             | 10                                          | 18                                       | 1.6                                      |
| Knitting-machine operator helper      | 6                                              | 0                                           | 13                                       | 0.5                                      |
| Patroller                             | 15                                             | 2                                           | 16                                       | 0.9                                      |
| Assembler, production                 | 26                                             | 11                                          | 15                                       | 1.7                                      |
| Quality-control inspector             | 1                                              | 0                                           | 11                                       | 0.1                                      |
| Electronics assembler                 | 10                                             | 5                                           | 2                                        | 5.0                                      |
| Salvager                              | 15                                             | 1                                           | 15                                       | 1.0                                      |
| Lacer                                 | 6                                              | 0                                           | 18                                       | 0.3                                      |
| Stacking-machine operator II          | 60                                             | 2                                           | 78                                       | 0.8                                      |
| Assembler, small products             | 354                                            | 59                                          | 378                                      | 0.9                                      |
| Fabricator, foam rubber               | 11                                             | 2                                           | 20                                       | 0.6                                      |
| Sewer, hand                           | 20                                             | 0                                           | 22                                       | 0.9                                      |
| Sewing-machine operator (any ind.)    | 40                                             | 8                                           | 22                                       | 1.8                                      |
| Sewing-machine operator (house furn.) | 3                                              | 0                                           | 10                                       | 0.3                                      |

Table 29. (continued)

| Occupation                              | Total<br>registered<br>applicants<br>available | Active<br>applicants<br>at end of<br>period | Openings<br>received<br>during<br>period | Ratio of<br>applicants<br>to<br>openings |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
|                                         | 1                                              | 2                                           | 3                                        | (1 ÷ 3)                                  |
| <u>Structural work</u>                  |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Welder, arc                             | 12                                             | 6                                           | 1                                        | 12.0                                     |
| Welder, combination                     | 10                                             | 2                                           | 5                                        | 2.0                                      |
| Carpenter                               | 27                                             | 12                                          | 0                                        | *                                        |
| Construction worker I                   | 40                                             | 16                                          | 3                                        | 13.3                                     |
| Construction worker II                  | 55                                             | 18                                          | 20                                       | 2.8                                      |
| Maintenance repairer (factory/<br>mill) | 10                                             | 6                                           | 8                                        | 1.2                                      |
| Maintenance repairer (bldg.)            | 33                                             | 14                                          | 18                                       | 1.8                                      |
| <u>Miscellaneous</u>                    |                                                |                                             |                                          |                                          |
| Dump-truck driver                       | 8                                              | 1                                           | 13                                       | 0.6                                      |
| Tractor-trailer-truck driver            | 35                                             | 19                                          | 2                                        | 17.5                                     |
| Truck driver, heavy                     | 31                                             | 11                                          | 5                                        | 6.2                                      |
| Truck driver, light                     | 23                                             | 9                                           | 4                                        | 5.8                                      |
| Automobile-service-station<br>attendant | 10                                             | 5                                           | 6                                        | 1.7                                      |
| Packager, hand                          | 64                                             | 20                                          | 35                                       | 1.8                                      |
| Packager, machine                       | 18                                             | 10                                          | 0                                        | *                                        |
| Bagger                                  | 15                                             | 5                                           | 7                                        | 2.1                                      |
| Industrial-truck operator               | 38                                             | 12                                          | 12                                       | 3.2                                      |
| Laborer, stores                         | 136                                            | 62                                          | 16                                       | 8.5                                      |
| Material handler                        | 287                                            | 110                                         | 68                                       | 4.2                                      |

\* Indicates that either the number of applicants or the number of job openings in a specific occupation was zero and the ratio of applicants-to-openings could not be computed.

APPENDIX II  
 SELECTED POPULATION AND HOUSING STATISTICS TAKEN FROM 1980 CENSUS  
 OF POPULATION AND HOUSING  
 MONTGOMERY COUNTY

|    |                                                             |              |                     |               |
|----|-------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1. | <u>Population characteristics</u>                           |              | <u>Number</u>       |               |
|    | Urban population                                            |              | 24,427              |               |
|    | Rural                                                       |              | 29,012              |               |
|    | Families                                                    |              | 14,544              |               |
|    | Households                                                  |              | 19,845              |               |
| 2. | <u>Marital status</u>                                       | <u>Total</u> | <u>Male</u>         | <u>Female</u> |
|    | Single                                                      | 9,979        | 5,371               | 4,608         |
|    | Married                                                     | 24,843       | 12,415              | 12,428        |
|    | Separated                                                   | 877          | 359                 | 518           |
|    | Widowed                                                     | 4,570        | 792                 | 3,778         |
|    | Divorced                                                    | 1,948        | 821                 | 1,127         |
| 3. | <u>Housing units (all types)</u>                            |              | 21,192              |               |
|    | Urban                                                       |              | 10,659              |               |
|    | Rural                                                       |              | 10,533              |               |
|    | Year-round housing units*                                   |              | 21,120              |               |
|    | Occupied                                                    |              | 19,845              |               |
|    | Vacant                                                      |              | 1,275               |               |
|    | Seasonal/migratory units                                    |              | 72                  |               |
| 4. | <u>Occupied housing units by number of persons in unit:</u> |              |                     |               |
|    | <u>Person/unit</u>                                          | <u>Total</u> | <u>Tenure owner</u> | <u>Renter</u> |
|    | 1 person                                                    | 4,844        | 2,298               | 2,546         |
|    | 2 persons                                                   | 6,418        | 4,526               | 1,892         |
|    | 3 persons                                                   | 3,458        | 2,469               | 989           |
|    | 4 persons                                                   | 2,677        | 2,055               | 622           |
|    | 5 persons                                                   | 1,424        | 1,126               | 298           |
|    | 6+ persons                                                  | 1,024        | 797                 | 227           |

\* Median rooms in year-round units - 5.6

5. Value of owner-occupied noncondominium housing units:

| <u>Value</u>       | <u>Total</u> |
|--------------------|--------------|
| Less than \$10,000 | 517          |
| 10,000 - 14,999    | 650          |
| 15,000 - 19,999    | 920          |
| 20,000 - 24,999    | 1,231        |
| 25,000 - 29,999    | 1,091        |
| 30,000 - 34,999    | 1,051        |
| 35,000 - 39,999    | 730          |
| 40,000 - 49,999    | 977          |
| 50,000 - 79,999    | 741          |
| 80,000 - 99,999    | 61           |
| 100,000 - 149,999  | 36           |
| 150,000 - 199,999  | 2            |
| 200,000+           | 1            |
| Median value       | 28,100       |

| <u>Race of householders</u>   | <u>Total</u> | <u>Owner</u> | <u>Renter</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| White                         | 19,539       | 13,175       | 6,364         |
| Black                         | 88           | 30           | 58            |
| American Indian/Eskimo/Aleut. | 18           | 7            | 11            |
| Asian/Pacific Islander        | 24           | 12           | 12            |
| Other                         | 176          | 47           | 129           |
| Spanish origin householders   | 466          | 168          | 298           |
| White                         | 303          | 128          | 175           |
| Black                         | 17           | 3            | 14            |

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

### Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

### Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

### Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

#### Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

### Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who are without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

### Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

### Industrial Classification

Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (Office of Management and Budget - 1972). The local economy of a county is built on the industries located there and in surrounding areas. The listing below categorizes all industries even though many of the industries listed are not in the county.

### Manufacturing

Durable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of durable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Lumber and wood products, except furniture
- Furniture and fixtures
- Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products
- Primary metals
- Fabricated metal products
- Machinery, except electrical
- Electrical and electronic machinery, equipment and supplies
- Transportation equipment
- Instruments and related products

Nondurable goods: The following products are produced by industries classified as manufacturers of nondurable goods. It is unlikely that all of these industries exist in any single county.

- Food and kindred products
- Tobacco products
- Textile mill products
- Apparel and other finished textile products
- Paper and allied products
- Printing, publishing and allied activities
- Chemicals and allied products

Petroleum refining and related activities  
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products  
Leather and leather products  
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries  
(jewelry, silverware, platedware, toys,  
amusements, sporting goods, office materials,  
notions, and other miscellaneous products)

Nonmanufacturing

Construction

General building construction  
Heavy construction  
Special trade contractors

Transportation, communication and public utilities

Railroad transportation  
Air transportation  
Other transportation  
Communication  
Electric, gas, and sanitary services

Wholesale and retail trade

Wholesale trade  
Retail trade  
Building materials, hardware, farm equipment  
General merchandise  
Food  
Automobiles and service stations  
Apparel and accessories  
Furniture and home furnishings and equipment  
Eating and drinking places  
Miscellaneous

Finance, insurance, and real estate

Banking  
Security and commodity brokers  
Insurance carriers  
Insurance agents and brokers  
Real estate  
Credit agencies, investment companies

Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing

Hotels  
Hospitals (nongovernmental)  
Agriculture, forestry and fishing  
Mining

### Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

### Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

### Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

### Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

### Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.
2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:
  - a. death,
  - b. continued absence from the home,
  - c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or
  - d. unemployment of the parent.
3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,
4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first \$30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

#### Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,
2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,
3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,
4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,
5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

#### Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public assistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep

the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

#### Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

#### Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to assist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

## Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

### White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

### Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

### American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

### Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

### Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

### Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

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